Irrigation and multipurpose projects during the last Eight Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1997 is about Rs. 53203 crore.

(b) Since distribution and supply of power is mainly in the hands of the State Public Sector undertakings and the Private Sector data relating to realisation of money from power generation are not maintained by the Centre. However, as per available data the gross receipts from Irrigation and Multi-purpose River Valley projects during 1976-77 to 1993-94 amounts to Rs. 3185.50 crore.

(c) As water resources and power projects are planned and implemented by the State Governments, no information regarding loss of ecology, forests and environment is maintained by the Centre. However, while approving the projects Ministry of Environment and Forests stipulates certain conditions so that the adverse impacts of the projects are minimised.

Effectiveness of Dams to Control Flood

599. SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any detailed study to ascertain the effectiveness of dams to control flood; and

(b) if so, the salient points made and conclusion raised in the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Government of India constituted in July, 1976 Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) to examine and advise on various aspects relating to floods. The RBA considered *inter-alia* the aspects of effectiveness of the dam/reservoirs to control flood. The salient points/views/conclusions as brought out by RBA in their report of 1980 on this issue is as under:

"Reservoirs in general even without specific flood storage space,

have a beneficial effect on the flood problems of a basin. The effectiveness of reservoirs in moderating floods would depend upon the capacity available for absorbing flood runoff. Because of their high cost, reservoirs may well be justified for direct benefits like water supply, irrigation and hydro-electric power generation, but are likely to be uneconomical if constructed exclusively for flood moderation. It is, therefore, good practice to construct multi-purpose reservoirs with flood moderation as one of the functions, instead solely for flood moderation.

Compared to other physical measures, reservoirs take a longer period for their investigation and execution. Also quite often, the available sites for reservoirs are remote from the areas where flood damages occur, whereas their flood moderation impact decreases with distance. On the other hand, under favourable conditions, reservoirs are a dependable measure, which, by itself or in combination with other measures can considerably mitigate the flood problem of a river basin. Reservoirs to the extent technically and economically feasible, must be considered as an important component in any package of measures for flood management."

Finally in the Chapter entitled "Summary of Recommendations" the RBA in one of their recommendations has suggested as under:—

"Flood space should be provided in reservoirs after examining the need feasibility."

Height of Ichanpally Dam

600. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for better utilisation of Godavari water to develop Maxalite affected Telengana region;

(b) if so, the details of assistance proposed; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow raising the height of the